strengthening his profession, it is certainly calculated to lower him in the eyes of his professional brethren, and that of the public.

With regard to Mr. Bernhardt's heating mania, I beg to say (I think) it has been very properly handled by Mr. G. Spencer, and therefore needs no further remarks from me, only I trust we may not be annoyed with any more correspondence upon such a threadbare subject.

You tell us you know something of the merits of Mr. B., and many other plans; then with all the ignorance of the builders and others upon the subject, it would be but an act of justice to give your subscribers the benefit of it: you appear to cloak yourself under what you call approving and indulgent correspondents (or rather thoughtless and careless), who have little further regard than for cheapness. I must now tell you that, whether I belong to the petulant, the malignant, or any other of the numerous class to which you refer, I will attempt to follow your advice in one particular, which is, to conduct my few observations in a becoming spirit, and not to assume the character of a "whipping-boy," and must be allowed to remark, that although cheapness is a great recommendation, it is not every thing, for a cheap and useless work is much worse than a dear and useful one; I am therefore for steering between two extremes. Don't make cheapness your sheet anchor, or THE BUILDER will fall; let intelligence be combined with economy, and it will flourish. But it must be exclusively a building paper—no advertisements of Macassar Oil, quack pills, and such "stuff;" let us have nothing but what is in some way connected with building and builders. I must now beg you will give this insertion, for the purpose of directing others of your readers to the subject generally; which I trust will be a stepping-stone towards setting THE BUILDER right (or at any rate shewing it up in its true colours) with the public. H.

[As we are appealed to so strongly, we cannot well resist giving insertion to the foregoing letter; we will leave our readers to judge between us; we have only one word to add, which we think the best for those who are so ready to carp at and find fault with the work of others. Will "H." favour us with a farmstead plan himself; and if not, with a plan for warming and ventilation? Will he give us his reasons for setting it down as a subject unworthy of a serious discussion in a builder's paper? We are sorry we cannot put him to a better test as regards the conduct of THE BUILDER; we wish he could have had one week of it and its difficulties. He has our remarks in the best spirit, and we can readily forgive the imputation of motives.]

BERNHARDT'S PATENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

Ruthin, July 17th, 1843.

SIR,—From the tenor of Mr. Bernhardt's letters in your Journal, his assertions and retractions, it appears as though he had the faculty of discovering error, without the power of avoiding it. I would ask him where in his or any biography of the wisest and best of men he is set the example of distorting other parties' letters to suit his own purpose? That the system of ventilating and heating by upright flues is his invention, I can prove they were in use years before his patent; that his system of heating apartments is injurious to health, and has been publicly condemned by many men well qualified to form a sound opinion, I could mention several instances. Here is one: Chas. F. Hood, F.R.A.S., in a paper read at the Institution of Civil Engineers, June 14th, 1839 (See *Athenæum*, July 13th, 1839), says, "the system of Mr. Bernhardt is *peculiarly* open to these objections," &c. It is useless at present noting more instances. That he on a *self-elected* throne, should prescribe bounds to, and impose intellectual fetters on others, and dictate to them how far they are to be allowed to exercise their common faculties, is not more intolerable than vain, and not worthy of more comment. T. H. C.

[T. H. C. has obligingly furnished us with a plan of the work referred to in a former number, wherein a system of ventilation similar to Mr. Bernhardts, as he contends, was adopted many years ago. We must defer its insertion this week. And at this point we must be permitted to take our stand, and to remonstrate in the kindest spirit with those of our correspondents who are led away into, or indulge in, personalities. We are glad to see an improvement in the tone of several of our friends, and now there requires little more to make the discussion in THE BUILDER worthy of a philosopher's attention but the calm dignity of truth. Whoso would be the advocate of truth, let him wear the livery, and never forget that he is engaged in the cause of truth.—ED.]

GASLIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—That gaslight is superior to all other lights in general use, and that it is one of the most valuable inventions of modern times, is now so universally acknowledged, as to leave no room to doubt of its superlative excellence. The inconveniences that too often accompany the use of this light, viz. large consumption of atmospheric air, discolouring ceilings, walls, and furniture; and, above all, the dreadful danger of explosion, form doubtless the chief obstruction to its general adoption in the mansions of the nobility and gentry. I know that first-rate gas-fitters and men of science have, during the last twenty years, made numerous experiments to remove these obstacles, but without effect. At length, however, I have had the pleasure of witnessing the fixing of a gaslight entirely free from all the said objections; I therefore gladly avail myself of your most excellent vehicle of scientific knowledge, to commend it to your notice and the public generally. A medical gentleman having lately had gaslights fixed in his kitchen, passage, and study, happened to hear of one with superior apparatus for ventilation, in use at No. 13, Providence-row, Finsbury. He accordingly gave it a personal inspection, and being perfectly satisfied of its excellence, immediately ordered one for his parlour. This being done, gave entire satisfaction and much gratification to those who saw it. The light suspended from the centre of the ceiling is about seven and a half feet from the floor. The flame is enclosed in a spherical glass, twelve inches in diameter, and has somewhat the appearance of a bright lunette, or moon in miniature. All apprehensions for the glass were speedily removed on its being discovered that the heat was carried off with sufficient rapidity by the strong draught of air constantly passing through the globe. After the light had burned steadily for an hour, the patentee extinguished the light, but again turned on the gas for a quarter of an hour without lighting it, and without producing the least smell of gas in the parlour. But as the flue to the chimney was placed between the ceiling of the parlour and the floor of the drawing-room, they then proceeded to the latter, and were agreeably astonished on finding that room as free from smell as the parlour. Mr. Editor, do you not think that the gas companies would assist in promoting such a useful invention, so safe, so clean, and so thoroughly wholesome? Your usual liberality makes me hope you will give a place in your useful publication to this communication, and congratulating you and the public on the signal and rapid success of so valuable a vehicle of scientific information, I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

RECENT PATENTS SEALED AND INROLLED.

(*From the "Repertory of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures."*)

Joseph Partridge, of Bowbridge, near Stroud, in the county of Gloucester, for certain improvements in cleansing wool.—Sealed July, 1842. Inrolled in the Petty Bag Office, January, 1843.

William Golden, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and John Hanson, of the same place, for certain improvements in fire-arms, and in the bullets and other projectiles to be used therewith.—Sealed November, 1841. Inrolled in the Petty Bag Office, May, 1842.

Frederick Gye, of South Lambeth, Surrey, for improvements in binding pamphlets, papers, and other documents.—Sealed June, 1842. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, December, 1842.

William Ridgway, of Northwood, Staffordshire, for his invention of a new method of conveying and distributing heat in ovens used by manufacturers of china and earthenware, brick, tile, and quarry makers.—Sealed August, 1842. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, February, 1843.

Antoine Blanc, of Paris, in the kingdom of France, and Theophile Gervais Barille, of Rouen, in France, now residing in Leicester-square, Middlesex, for certain improvements in the manufacturing or producing soda and other articles obtained from or by the decomposition of common salt or chloride of sodium.—Sealed February, 1840. Inrolled in the Petty Bag Office, August, 1840.

Samuel Dotchin, of Hoxton, for improvements in paving or covering and constructing roads, ways, and other surfaces.—Sealed October, 1842. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, April, 1843.

John Mullins, of Battersea, Surrey, for certain improvements in making oxides of metals, in separating silver and other metals from their compounds with other metals, and in making white lead, sugar of lead, and other salts of lead, and salts of other metals.—Sealed October, 1842. Inrolled in the Petty Bag Office, April, 1843.

William Palmer, of Stratton-street, Clerkenwell, for improvements in the manufacture of candles.—Sealed November, 1841. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, May, 1842.

To the same William Palmer, for improvements in the construction of candle lamps.—Sealed March, 1842. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, September, 1842.

Thomas Banks, of Manchester, county of Lancaster, for certain improvements in the construction of wheels and tyres of wheels, to be employed on railways.—Sealed June, 1842. Inrolled in the Petty Bag Office, December, 1842.

Moses Poole, of Lincoln's Inn, for improvements in treating, refining, and purifying oils, and other similar substances.—Sealed February, 1842. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, August, 1842.

Frederick Theodore Philippi, of Belfield Hall, Lancaster, for certain improvements in the production of sal-ammoniac, and in the purification of gas for illumination.—Sealed July, 1842. Inrolled in the Petty Bag Office, January, 1842.

Theophil Anton Wilhelm, Count de Hompesch, of Rurich Castle, near Aix-la-Chapelle, in Prussia, for improvements in obtaining oils and other products from bituminous matters, and in purifying and rectifying oils obtained from such matters.—Sealed September, 1841. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, March, 1842.

Robert Hazard, of Clifton, Bristol, for improvements in ventilating carriages and cabins of steam boats.—Sealed September, 1842. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, March, 1843.

John Bevan, of Chelsea, for an improved mode of expelling the air from certain cases or vessels used for the preservation of various articles of food.—Sealed April, 1842. Inrolled in the Petty Bag Office, October, 1842.

Frederick Bowles, of Moorgate-street, London, for a new method, by machinery, of preparing flour from all kinds of grain and potatoes, for making starch, bread, biscuit, and pastry.—Sealed September, 1842. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, March, 1843.

William Henry Fox Talbot, of Lacock-abbey, Wiltshire, for improvements in coating or covering metals with other metals.—Sealed November, 1842. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, May, 1843.

Charles Robert Ayers, of John-street, Berkeley-square, for improvements in ornamenting and colouring glass, earthenware, porcelain, and metals.—Sealed July, 1842. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, January, 1843.

Julius Bordier, of Austinfriars, London, for certain improvements in preparing skins and hides, and in converting them into leather.—Sealed Jan. 1842. Inrolled in the Petty Bag Office, July, 1842.

Tenders.

ESTIMATES for repairs at Christ's Hospital, Hertford, delivered 18th July at Christ's Hospital, London.—John Shaw, Esq., Architect:—

Brown, Hertford	£309 10 9
Tisoe, ditto	311 17 3
Greystone, Enfield	330 0 0
Clarke and Barnes, London	355 2 4
Locke and Needham, London	405 0 0

TENDERS for rebuilding the City Gaol, Lincoln:—

Mr. Marshall, Hull	£4,785 0 0
Thorp and Jackson, Hull	4,911 0 0
Kirk, Sleaford	5,243 3 7
Robinson, Hedon	5,530 0 0
Sharp, Long Sutton	5,530 3 0
Briggs	5,900 0 0

TENDERS for building the new Workhouse in the parish of Sculcoates, Hull:—

If Tweedale's Patent Bricks.

Mr. Hutchinson, Hull	£8,260 0 0
Marshall, Hull	9,367 0 0
Hockney and Co., Hull	9,500 0 0
Thorp and Jackson, Hull	9,990 0 0
Denton	10,600 0 0
Robinson, Hedon	10,911 0 0

If not Tweedale's Patent Bricks.

Hutchinson, Hull	£8,000 0 0
Appleyard, Hull	8,960 0 0
Marshall, Hull	9,367 0 0
Thorp and Co., Hull	9,990 0 0
Robinson, Hedon	9,383 0 0
Hockney and Co., Hull	9,500 0 0
Denton	10,600 0 0

The building is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and will cover an area of two acres, one rood. The architects, Messrs. Lockwood and Allom, whose plans for the new Union Workhouse to be erected at Liverpool, and to cost 30,000*l.*, were last week approved of by the select vestry, as noted in our paper.

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